THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

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OPINION OF JUDGE PEARSON.

HABEAS CORPUS.

RUSSELL vs. WHITING.

[CONCLUDED.]

One who is familiar with the oppressions which preceded and caused the passage of the act of 31 Ch. 2, and also with the legislation which in England is popularly termed the *suspension of the act*, since its passage up to the formation of the Federal Constitution, and the occasions which produced those suspensions can be at no loss to conjecture why the framers of that instrument limited the power of suspension by Congress to the times of rebellion or invasion, and why the suspension cannot be supposed to embrace any other than "criminal or supposed criminal matters." A brief reference to the disturbed times in England between the period of passing the act (1679) and 1787, and to the mode of suspending it, will explain it all. In 1688 James II fled the kingdom without any purpose of abandoning the throne; and, though abroad, continued, he and his male issue, so long as any of them survived, to claim the crown, notwithstanding immediately after his departure it was settled on another branch of his family. The claims of the excluded family continued until ———. During this period of rivalry for the throne, England was subject to rebellions within, aided often by concurrent invasion from without, incited by James and his descendants. At several times the preparations for overthrowing the new dynasty were formidable and alarming. On such occasions the parliament passed laws which abrogated temporarily certain rights of the subject secured to him mainly under the Habeas Corpus act of Charles. The first was enacted in the first year of W. and M.," and during their reign and that of William III.--a period of twelve years—five acts of this kind were passed. Their titles were to empower the King either "to apprehend and detain," or "to commit without bail, such persons as he shall find just cause to suspect are conspiring against the Government." From thence to the close of this struggle for the throne there were passed five more acts; one in each of the years 1714—1715—1722—1744—1746. The titles of all are in the same words and of each it is "an act to empower his majesty to secure and detain such persons as his majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his person and Government." The next in point of time was that of 1777, noticed in Hurd 132, which denied the privileges of the Habeas Corpus act of Charles only "to persons taken in the act of high treason committed in any of the colonies or on the high seas, or in the act of piracy, or who were charged with or suspected of any of those crimes." There are no others to be found on the British Statutes till after the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Those passed in 1794 and thence till the close of the revolutionary struggle in France, several in number, bear the same titles as those of and after 1714.

A consideration of the provisions of these acts will establish the second proposition, *that the power to suspend "the privilege of the writ," carries with it no power other than simply to deny the benefit of the writ and subject the party to imprisonment as its only attendant consequence.*

Each of these acts was popularly termed "suspension of the Habeas Corpus act," (Campbell's life of Lord Mansfield, and parliamentary debates of 1794.) This was their popular name, because they denied to the accused persons arrested upon a charge of the crimes mentioned, the privilege secured by the act of Charles. *But the denial of this privilege did not constitute all that was provided by these acts.*

First, they enacted that all persons who on a certain day, (usually the day of giving the royal assent to the act) should be imprisoned within the Kingdom, and all who, after that day, should be imprisoned, for high treason, suspicion of treason or treasonable practices, by *warrant* signed by six of the privy council or by any of the principal secretaries of State, may be detained in custody without bail or main prize until a certain day (the day when the act was to expire.) *This was a suspension of the privilege of the writ*

Secondly, it was enacted that no judge or justids of the peace should try such person so committed without an order signed by six of the privy council, until the day when the act expired—any law to the contrary notwithstanding. *This was a denial of trial.*

Thirdly, It was provided that after the day when the act should expire, all persons so imprisoned should have the benefit and advantage of the Habeas Corpus Act of 31 Charles 2.

And, lastly, it was provided that the act should not extend to the imprisoning or detaining of any member of either House of Parliament until the matter of which he might be suspected should first be communicated to the House of which he was a member, and the consent of the said House obtained for committment or detaining. Vide 6 vol. Stat. of the Realm, 1 W and M, ch. 7, In University Lib. Chapel Hill. King vs Despard 7 T. R 732. Bac. Abr. Hab. Corp. B. note te p 730.

Thus it is seen that the first provision was to deny the prisoner bail—this deprived him of the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus. If the act had stoped here—just where our constitution stops—the prisoner had been left the benefit of the 7th section of the act of Charles (9th of ours R C.Ch. 55), which allowed him to demand a trial; and if upon the prayer made, on the first week of the term after his commitment, to be brought to trial he were not indicted sometimes in the next term after his commitment then on motion on the last day of that term he was entitled to be discharged on bail, unless the witnesses for the King could not be found: and if he were not indicted and tried the second term, then he was entitled to be unconditionally discharged. The British Act, therefore, after abrogating the right to the privilege of the writ, proceeded to annul the 7th section of the act of Charles (Bac. Abr. Hab. Corp. B 4, note on p 430)—which secured a speedy trial. It is apparent, then, that in England the simple suspension of the privilege of the writ was wholly disconnected with the right of trial. There are sundry privileges secured by the act of Charles which are distinct from those pertaining to the writ of Habeas Corpus at common law; these are secured by legislation. If the *entire* act, as to a class of criminals, were repealed temporarily, all these privileges would of course cease to exist, and the common law privileges incident to the writ would alone be in force. But such repeal would not affect the *speedy trial* secured by the 47 section of Magna Charta, "We will sell to no man, we will deny no man, or defer Right or Justice," which Ld Coke says is ever being repeated by the King in all his courts. So the suspension of the common law writ can not of itself, affect that provision of Magna Charta. It requires the authority of Parliament to do it; and, if omitted by Parliament, the judges must, in the language of Sir Edward Coke and Sir William Blackstone, the great commentators of English law, proceed with the trial "speedily and without delay." (2 Inst. 55—1 Bl. Com. 141.)

It is manifest that the privileges of the Habeas Corpus act of Charles, as to persons arrested for crime or supposed crime, embrace all the privileges of the writ at common law, and secure and define many besides. The seventh section of the act does not annul the 47th section of Magna Charta, but confirms it; and defines to some extent, as to unbailable crimes, what speed of trial a prisoner is entitled to. It would not answer the purpose of suspension in England to repeal or suspend for a time the entire act of Charles, for that would leave in full force and vigor the common law writ as to bailable offenses; and the provision in Magna Charta, for speedy trial, as to those unbailable. Therefore, the act of suspension strikes at the *writ*, whether existing at common law or regulated by statute, and moreover suspends the 7th section of the statute, and the 47th of Magna Charta, both of which are done by an express denial of trial. The popular name given to the legislation in England, "suspension of the act of Habeas Corpus," expresses not half its effects.

If the constitutional power to suspend the privilege of the writ was intended to confer on Congress the entire authority possessed and exercised by the parliament before the adoption of the Constitution of 1788, the statutes passed on those occasions, must be the expositors of the nature and extent of the grant. These guides would, on the one hand, first, confine the suspension to *crime* only—secondly, to the crimes of treason, suspicion of treason and treasonable practices,—and, thirdly, would require the process for arrest to be a special warrant signed by the President or Secretaey of State, naming the person and the offense: And, on the other hand, would invest Congress with the power to deny a trial for so long a time as the act might last, unless the President sooner consent to it.

If these statutes of England, however, be not the true expositors of the nature and extent of the power granted by the Constitution, then we must look to the guides afforded us elsewhere. The only legislative guide among ourselves is found in the bill, which passed the Senate of the United States in 1807. That, however, requiring both an oath and a special warrant to precede the arrest, simply denied to the prisoner, "the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus," leaving undefined what that *privilege* was. There is in it, however, no prohibition against a speedy trial, as in the British acts; yet the privilege is declared to be suspended for three months; thus showing in the clearest manner the opinion of the President, Jefferson, and a very able Senate that the privilege of the writ might be suspended in the very language of the constitution, without dispensing with oath or warrant, or prohibiting a speedy trial. There were in the bill no details; the prisoner was to be deprived of the *privilege* of the writ, which, the bill substantially affirms he may be, and yet not loose the benefit of a single guard of the constitution, but have the full protection of all. If this bill was an exercise of the granted power, (and it must be taken to have been so intended by its supporters, by their using the very language of the constitution,) it tends to define the privilege of the writ, and rejects all that latitude of construction, which would bring the clause into conflict with other constitutional provisions guaranteeing personal rights. If that bill was a full exercise of the power granted, (and it can be no less, for the enactment is in the very language of the constitution,) the power can invoke no other power to render the suspension of the writ more terrible—nor, above all, can it prostrate, for that purpose, a distinct guard of personal freedom It is apparent that the late act is neither English nor American in its character, but altogether *sui generis*. It assumes against the entire history of legislative precedents on both sides of the water, to suspend the privilege of the writ for other than criminal purposes; and it dares, against the practice of both, to arrest on general warrants.

In England the practice in cases of suspension has been invariably to require a special warrant. Rex, v. Despaid, 7, T. R. 732—4 Bl. Com. 291, n. k.

The British acts secure the privileges of the members of Parliament; this makes no exception of any one. In England a member arrested by order of the council, would be entitled to have his release at once through the writ, unless the house should surrender him. But, under this act, the President, or Secretary of State may annihilate the entire Congress, or allow it, or so much of it as he may please, to exist. Such a clause of exception is necessary in England to secure the ancient privileges of Parliament, because of the Omnipotence of that body. There is no doubt that the reason why, in the bill of 1807, no such clause of exception was inserted, is that the Congress deemed the members to be protected by the constitution from arrest for other causes than are there therein set forth.

The power to suspend the privilege of the writ; the provision that no person should be deprived of his liberty without due process of law, which is declared to be a warrant issued on probable cause, supported by oath, and particularly describing the person to be assigned, and the guaranty of a speedy trial, are all distinct constitutional provisions and occupy each one the same prominence and the same independence of each other, in the constitution, neither of them is a proviso or a qualification to any other—each has the same constitutional statues. Any one of them can exist without the other, and all can exist together and in harmony. If the bill of 1807 had become a law, the vigor of none of these provisions would have suffered the slightest impairment. But, if any two or more of them shall be found in conflict, who is selected to choose that which is to be preserved and that which is to be destroyed?

An eminent Confederate Judge, Hallyburton, in the case of Morris v. Peyton, ——— recently decided by him, seems to regard the existence of all powers and prohibitions of power contained in the constitution annihilated for the time, if they may interfere, in *any degree*, with *any mode*, which may be provided by Congress for suspending the writ; notwithstanding the mode recently adopted has no precedent nor similitude in fact or principle in any age of our ancestors or ourselves. A doctrine so dangerous to written constitutions and to freedom ought to be combated freely.

If Congress is to be the sole judge of the manner of most effectually accomplishing the objects of suspension, and all constitutional restrictions on the action of Congress in accomplishing their object are to be set aside, it follows from this opinion, that the judiciary law never can pronounce any provision of an act suspending the privilege unconstitutional. If all trial, speedy or otherwise, be denied, it must be regarded, as a legitimate incident of the power to suspend. Not a guarantee of personal liberty will be left superior to the will of Congress. Even Senators and Representatives, who are privileged from arrest in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, and for any speech or debate in either house not to be questioned in any other place, would loose their privilege and become subjected to arrest for advising his peers in counsel to abandon or secede from the Confederacy.

But if it were true, that the isolated power to suspend the privilege of the writ, would, if unrestrained, carry with it, as incidental to the power to arrest without warrant or oath, or probable because it would be convenient and render the exercise of the main power more efficient; yet if the exercise of such incidental power be unconditionally forbidden, without reference to any case of exception, the accepted rule of construction would separate from the principal the incidental power and cut it off. It would allow both the power and prohibition to live and have each its separate, distinct and defined existance. There are to be found in the Constitution many powers and correlative prohibitions, which may be rashly pushed into conflict with each other; but, interpreted in a spirit of moderation and wisdom, they will be found to be, as a whole, a well organized matter of various elements constrained, balanced, refined, and strengthened by the composition, and not a chaos of jarring discord. A few illustrations will clear the Constitution from the fallacy of the opinion that the act of suspension overrides any part of the Confederate Constitution. It annuls, it is admitted, the judiciary *act* to some extent, as to the writ; but it leaves the *Constitution* untouched.

Thus by Art. 1 Sec. 1, it is provided "That all legislative powers delegated to Congress shall be vested in a Congress of the Confederate States." This grant, of course, invests Congress with all the faculty of legislation, within the scope of the matters submitted to it, which belonged to any such body of legislators; and therefore allowed it to associate together in any form it might please, many different subjects, expressed or unexpressed by the title of the act; yet, afterwards by sec. 9 ch. 20, it is declared, that every law "having the force of law shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title." It is certain, that the isolated power of passing acts of legislation, general as it is, is constrained and limited; yet both the power and prohibition are consistent, and must be construed together. The power cannot destroy or impair its limitation.

Again, by art. 1, sec. 8, it is provided that Congress shall have "power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises." This confers an unlimited power to lay taxes or duties on exports. Elsewhere, however, sec. 9, chap. 6, it is provided that "no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported," &c., except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses."—Here again it is certain that the isolated power and its limitation are consistent, and the power must remain straigthened by the limitation.

Again, Congress is invested with the power to raise and support armies. Suppose that in another and distinct clause it had been provided that no person under twenty-one or over forty years of age should be compelled to serve in the Confederate army. And Congress is also fully invested with the power "to borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States." Under this power it might borrow upon a credit of ten years; yet, suppose that elsewhere in the Constitution it had been declared that money should not be borrowed upon a longer term of credit than five years. It is certain that both the war power of levying soldiers, and the borrowing power to pay them, had been more efficient if unrestrained than when hampered with those limitations. But who, in the national need for soldiers or money, would think of denying that both powers were curtailed by the prohibitions. It would be truly said that both the grants and restrictions might and did well exist together, and must continue to do so.

In conclusion, I maintain that to deny the writ altogether, or to issue it, and under the plea of suspension refuse to hear and determine the case of any citizen legally exempt from military service can be excused only upon the ground, that any mode of suspending the privilege of the writ is constitutional and overrides the entire constitution; and places the civil rights of the whole population, of every age and sex, at the feet of the President and his army. And, in the case of an officer of the State, claimed by its sovereign power as necessary to the due administration of its affairs, can be excused only upon the ground that Congress has the constitutional power, by the act of suspension, to destroy the separate organization of the States, to consolidate the whole people; and to destroy every vestige of State sovereignty. Such is the legitimate, unavoidable consequence of the conduct of those judges, who quietly sit and refuse to give relief in such cases.

In the recent case of Burroughs vs Peyton, in the Court of Appeals, of Virginia, to the argument contesting the constitutionality of the Conscript Law on the ground that it might be used to destroy the State Government by sweeping its officers into the army, that court said, "Congress have no such power over State officers. The State Governments are an essential part of our political system: for upon the seperate and independent sovereignty of the States, the foundation of the Confederacy rests. All powers not delegated so the Confederate States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people thereof: and the Confederate States guarantee to each a Republican form of government.

"It is absurd to suppose that the government of the Confederate States can rightfully destroy the governments of the States which created it. And the powers conferred on it must be understood to have been given with the limitation that in executing them, nothing shall be done to interfere with the independent exercise of its sovereign powers by each State. Congress can have no right, therefore, to deprive a State of the services of any officer necessary to the action of its government. And the State itself is the sole judge as to the officers that are necessary for that purpose."

Thus spoke the judges to quiet the fears and jealousies of the States. But of what use is such a sound doctrine for securing the rights of the States against an unconstitutional conscription, if the same President who procures the law of cunscription, which of itself cannot effect such a purpose, whatever be its words, can at the same time procure also a suspension of the Habeas Corpus? whereby the judges shall hold that their jurisdiction is so paralyzed as to forbid them to protect against military invasion the very constitutional sovereignty itself of the States? Can it be true that the power to pass a conscription law is given "with the limitation that in executing it, nothing shall be done to interfere with the independent exercise of its sovereign powers by each State," and that the power to suspend the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus is free of that same limitation? And, moreover, may be used to the abuse and perver-ion of all other powers lying under that limitation? A usurpation so monstrous cannot be perpetrated in the face of an independent judiciary, and under no circumstances, without the grossest fraud upon the States and the people.

APPENDIX.

AN ACT, (1689) for empowering His Majesty to apprehend and detain such persons as he shall find just cause to suspect are conspiring against the Government.

For the securing the peace of the kingdom in the time of imminent danger, against the attempts and traitorous conspiracies of evil disposed person, Be it enacted, by the King and Queen's most excellent Majesty's, by, and with the advice and consent of the Lord's spiritual and temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that every person or persons that shall be in prison at, or upon the five and twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred eighty and nine, or after, by warwarrant of their Majesty's most honorable Privey Council, signed by six of the said Privey Council, for suspicion of high treason, or treasonable practices, or by warrant signed by either of His Majesty's Secretaries of State, for such causes as aforesaid may be detained in safe custody without bail or mainprize until the five and twentieth day of May next; and that no Judge, or Justice, or Court of Justice, shall bail or try any such person or persons so committed without order from their said Majesty's Privey Council, signed by six of the said Privey Council, till the said five and twentieth day of May, any law or Statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, That from and after the said five and twentieth day of May, the said persons so committed shall have the benefit and advantage of an act made in the one and thirtieth year of King Charles the Second, entitled, "an act for the better securing the liberty of the subject, and for prevention of imprisonment beyond the seas," and also of all other laws and statutes any way relating to or providing for the liberty of the subjects of this Realm.—And that this present act shall continue until the said five and twentieth day of May, and no longer.

Provided always, and Be it enacted, that nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to the ancient rights and privileges of Parliament, or to the imprisoning or detaining of any member of either House of Parliament, until the matter of which he stands suspected be first, communicating to the House of which he is a member, and the consent of the said House obtained for his commitment or detaining.

AN ACT, (May 1794) to empower His Majesty to secure and detain such persons as His Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his person and Government.

Whereas, a traitorous and detestable conspiracy has been formed for subverting the existing laws and constitution, and for introducing the system of anarchy and confusion which has so fatally prevailed in France: Therefore, for the better preservation of His Majesty's sacred person, and for securing the peace and the laws and liberties of this Kingdom; Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this prepresent Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That every person or persons that are or shall be in prison within the Kingdom of Great Britain, at or upon the day on which this act shall receive his Majesty's royal assent, or after, by warrant of His said Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, signed by six of the said Privy Council, for high treason, suspicion of high treason, or treasonable practices, or by warrant, signed by any of His Majesty's Secretaries of State, for such causes as aforesaid, may be detained in safe custody, without bail or mainprize, until the first day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; and that no Judge or Justice of the Peace shall bail or try any such person or persons so committed, without order from his said Majesty's Privy Council, signed by six of the said Privy Council, till the said first day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to invalidate the ancient rights and priviliges of Parliament, or to the imprisonment or detaining of any member of either House of Parliament, during the sitting of such Parliament, until the matter of which he stands suspected be first communicated to the House of which he is a member, and the consent of the said House obtained for his commitment or detaining.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

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THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent. certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

68—tf. W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID INTO THE Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have short time to procure the same before the books will be closed. CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.

August 6th, 1864. 91-tf.

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The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 45th Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 24th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 21st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, —— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 34th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, —— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Elton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 3d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 35th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 32d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st Battalion Reserve Forces,	Maj.	C. W.	Broadfoot.
2d	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	— Hooks.
4th	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. I. Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commissary General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tunball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk

Richmond, July 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITORY,
Raleigh, N. C., July 26th, 1864

HOLDERS OF EIGHT AND SEVEN PER CENT. CERtificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.

Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of ANY Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depository.

82—tf. C. B. HARRISON, C. S. Depository.

Headquarters Army Northern Virginia,

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
July 26, 1864.

BRIGADIER GENERAL RUFUS BARRINGER, COMmanding Brigade of Cavalry Army Northern Virginia, is hereby authorized to take possession of all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians or other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when he is satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States. All arms, &c., dropped by our troops or the enemy on their lines of march or on battle-fields or left or sold by officers or privates to persons not in the military service, are the property of the Confederate States. No person in the military service has a right to sell or otherwise dispose of arms, &c., except where under the orders and regulations of the Ordnance Department.

Gen. Barringer will not delegate this authority to any one except commissioned officers of his own command, who will be furnished with a copy of this authority, and with instructions to furnish receipts to parties from whom arms, &c., are taken under its provisions.

By command of

General R. E. LEE.

[Signed.] BRISCO G. BALDWIN,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Ordnance Officer,
A. N. V.

Under this authority I desire especially to gather up Mod delian saddles. These saddles were captured from the enemy There can be no private property in them. Partizan rangers and others have no right to sell them, except to the government, which pays fixed prices for the captures.

This brigade is much in need of good saddles. Many of those we have are ruining the horses' backs. The men are losing largely and the service suffering severely by those saddles being withheld from it, often abstracted by soldiers. I appeal to all patriots to come forward and voluntarily give them up to the officers and men of this brigade in their respective localities, who will receipt for them. Those now at home, and especially all on "horse details," are required to gather up these saddles, also Sharp's rifles, Colt's repeaters, and other cavalry arms and equipments, the property of the Confederate States, and bring them back into the service. All reasonable expenses incurred in this way will be re-paid them.

I claim no right at present either to seize or impress these arms and equipments; but I confidently expect every honest man, not in the field, to give them. They ought to be ashamed, in a time like this, to be seen with them.

RUFUS BARRINGER,
89—2w. Brigadier General.

Headquarters N. C. Reserve,

RALEIGH, Aug, 6, 1864

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 5. }

IT HAS BEEN REPORTED TO THE LIEUTENANT GENeral Commanding Reserves, that deserters from the army are permitted to remain unmolested in certain counties of this State. It is hereby made the duty of the Senior Reserves to apprehend and deliver them to the nearest Military Commandant; and the Captains of the different companies are made and will be held strictly responsible for the execution of this order, in their respective counties.

By command of Lt. Gen. Holmes.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.

August 9, 1864. 93—tf.

Headquarter's Reserve, N. C.,

[Extract.] RALEIGH, August 1st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 4 }

I. CAPTAINS OF SENIOR RESERVE, IN THE SEVERAL counties of the State of North Carolina, where Companies have been organized, will assemble them at their respective Court Houses, every Saturday at 12 o'clock, for drill and instruction.

By Command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. G.

August 4th, 1864. 89—tf.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., AUGUST 13, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

TAKE NOTICE.

We hereby notify the subscribers of the *Conservative*, that we have adopted the CROSS MARK, to indicate to them when the times their subscriptions have expired, or are about to expire. We trust our daily and weekly visitations have been sufficiently welcome to induce our friends to renew their subscriptions when their time is out. We will thus be encouraged to make our visitations still more acceptable.

"The North Carolina Standard."

Mr. Holden in his issue of yesterday publishes an address under the above caption. He *sets out by saying that he is* neither dismayed nor depressed by the result of the recent elections in this State. *Quere:* What *would* depress or dismay a a politician, who, as he thought he was clutching the topmost round of the ladder, missed his hold, and fell to the bottom in order to commence climbing the perilous height *de novo?* If Mr. Holden has spoken truly, he is certainly a most remarkable man, and his name will go down to posterity and be recorded in history, as that of one who had his political head cut off and did not feel it. This declaration of Mr. Holden reminds us of what a certain Baptist Minister told us when we were quite a youth. He said the common tortoise, or turtle, was so tenacious of life, he was clearly of the opinion, that if one of the order of *testudinata* had his head chopped off and the same was instantly sewed back, the animal would survive and suffer little inconvenience from the decapitation.

Mr. Holden next assures the readers of the *Standard* that he has been a "sound and true Conservative" ever since 1860. But he omits to say that he made Herculean efforts to split and divide the party. He should have said this, by way of "vindicating the truth of history." He says, he will never "fuse" with the "Destructive party," and that nothing shall separate him from Conservative principles, or from the Conservative party. If he had been animated by this feeling six months ago, he would have been saved the humiliation of the most inglorious defeat any man ever received in North Carolina.

Mr. Holden says he still holds "the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other"—"the sword for the Destructives, and the olive branch for all good and true Conservatives." He says nothing about having a "sword" and an "olive branch" for the enemy. We think we understand what he means by the use of such language, but, so far as we are concerned, we are not disposed to accept the "olive branch," unless he who tenders it gives tangible proof of an honest determination on his part to sustain the Confederate Government in all rightful and constitutional measures for prosecuting the war until our independence shall have been established; and unless he gives the administration of Gov. Vance a cordial and hearty support. The Conservative party has sustained Gov. Vance by the largest majority any man ever received in the State, and no man is "a good and true Conservative," who will not declare his willingness and purpose to give his administration a cordial and hearty support.

Mr. Holden says his views have undergone no change with regard to the prosecution of the war and negotiations for peace. We were in hopes he had abandoned his Convention heresy; but it seems not. He reaffirms his faith in the Leach Peace Resolutions. But we think Mr. Holden indicates a change of mind on the peace question by, publishing the dream about the duration of the war, that appeared in the Abingdon *Virginian*.

Mr. Holden says, "The *Standard* will continue to be devoted to the rights of the people and to the independence and sovereignty of the *States;*" but he says nothing about the independence of the *Confederacy*. We consider this rather significant. He says he is opposed to a "dictatorship" or a "monarchy." We are glad of this, and hope he will stick to it. On this point we entirely agree with him, and we know of no man in the Confederacy who does not entertain the same sentiment.

As the election is over, Mr. Holden promises to devote his paper to "news, literature and science." Let the "Illustrated Mercury" look to its laurels. Verily, Mr. Holden is a remarkable man.

☞ We have been shown a letter from a gentleman in Texas to a friend in this city, in which it is stated that the crops are unprecedently good in that Stste—that the surplus is sufficient to sustain our entire army for six months.

Northern papers state that many counties in Missouri are overrun with guerrillas, and a war of retaliation has commenced which has led the most fearful atrocities. The Paw Paw militia of Platte county, organized and armed by Gen. Rosencranz for the defence of that section of the State against guerrillas, have for the most part made common cause with the latter. Gen. Rosencranz, by authority of the Yankee War Department, has called for nine regiments of six months volunteers, for the protection of Missouri against guerrilas.

GOOD NEWS FROM ATLANTA.

A gentleman in this city has received a dispatch from a high officer in Hood's army and has kindly permitted us to make the annexed extract:

ATLANTA, Aug. 8.

The enemy have thus far been defeated in every engagement. They are evidently much dispirited since they lost twenty-eight hundred of the raiders, in endeavoring to penetrate Central Georgia

Atlanta is safe. All are hopeful and in the best of spirits.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

THE PRISONERS AT ANDERSONVILLE.

The large number of Federals we have been capturing lately has increased the number of prisoners at Andersonville to over thirty thousand, and the city is "still they come." We learn, says the Macon *Telegraph*, that not a day passes without from one hundred to one thousand arrive and are added to the number.

A RECANTATION.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } YADKIN COUNTY.

Be it known unto all men, that I, Thomas B. Parker, of the county aforesaid, prompted not by a spirit of malice or revenge towards any of my fellows, but SOLELY by a sense of duty to my country, to myself and my family, do hereby publicly confess, that by the "cunning craftiness of men whereby they lie in wait to deceive," I have been induced to do an act, which has ever since been a source of SORROW, ANXIETY and REMORSE—a burden upon my conscience, TOO heavy to be longer borne. I allude to the OATH that made me a Hero of America; an oath which I am happy to say was my LAST as it was my first step in the direction of the "guilceful shore" where many a man will wreck. I am not a BRIGHT Hero, having had no communication whatever with any one of the order since I was initiated. With the mysteries of the sublimer degrees, if there be any such, I am wholly unacquainted.

The oath was administered to me in the public highway, by a man whose social position, would have quieted any suspicions I might have had. I took the oath without the "sober second thought," which would have saved me from this humiliation. I am now satisfied, from developments that have been made since I was initiated, that the principles of the order, are such as no christian man can approve, because they are DANGEROUS to our common country, and subversive of all good and honorable society. The principles of the order are moreover so completely at variance with all my notions of the social, political and religious obligations of man, and so utterly opposed to all my sympathies as a loyal and law-abiding citizen of the Confederacy, that I do now publicly RENOUNCE and denounce the order, and gladly resume my old and better position of manly dependence upon God and my country for that protection and security which all good citizens may rightfully expect and ought cheerfully await. If our country be doomed to ruin, which God forbid, I WILL, like a Hero in whom is no guile, share, with my struggling countrymen, the common fate.

THOMAS B. PARKER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this, the 1st day of August, A. D., 1864.

A. C. COWLES, J. P.

WHY DICK TAYLOR WAS RELIEVED.

There has been many surmises and speculations in regard to the relieving of Gen. Dick Taylor. The Monigomary *Advertiser* explains the matter thus:

Several causes have been assigned for Gen. Taylor's being relieved of his command, misunderstanding with Kirby Smith, impudently publishing that he was about to start for New Orleans, becoming miffed with Gen. Smith for disapproving of his expedition to New Orleans and refusing the reinforcements he called for for that expedition. The most probable, and doubtless the true reason, has come to our knowledge.

It seems that he fought the battle of Pleasant Hill contrary to orders, whereby he failed to have in the fight about ten thousand of his army. He was ordered to fall back and toll on Banks till he got to a range of hills about sixteen miles in the rear of Pleasant Hill, a most admirable position. Here he could have had the additional ten thousand men alluded to in the action, and would almost certainly deen able, from position and numbers, to have annihilated the Yankee army. He gave battle too soon, and without his strength, and although a great victory was achieved, the large bulk of Banks' army escaped back to Alexandria, and during the retreat devastated the country.

Again, Gen. Smith's plans were laid not only to utterly destroy the army, but to capture the Yankee gunboats and transports above the Falls near Alexandria, which could have been done if the battle had come off in the admirable position selected. With that army destroyed and the possession of those gunboats, the Mississippi river could have been restored to our control, including New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Natchez, Vicksburg and Memphis. It is obvious to every one what a change would have been wrought by carrying out the campaign planned by Gen. Kirby Smith. Its effect upon the future conduct of the war cannot be over estimated; it would have proved the grand *coup de etat* of the war and in our opinion, would have done more to bring about an early peace than anything that has occurred. It is not worth while to eliminate for its important bearing is patent to all.

THE NORTHERN STATE CENTRAL PEACE COMMITTEE.

The Peace State Committee met on Thursday, at which the Hon. H. G. Onderdonk presided as Chairman, and J. J. Van Allen, of Schuyler county, acted as Secretary.

Among the gentlemen present, were the Hon. J. W. Singleton, of Illinois, the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, the Hon. John M. Jaycox and Thos. D. Green, Esq., of Onondaga, Judge Onderdonk, of Queens, A. Fralick, of Herkimer, Norman Maltby, of Oneida county, A. J. Mills and Francis Burdick, of Orange, Edmund Powers, of Kings, and A. W. Lockwood, of New York.

After hearing the expression of those present in reference to the state of feeling existing with the Democracy in their respective localities, and after the transaction of some other business, it was resolved that a Mass Peace Convention be held at the city of Syracuse on the 18th day of August next at 12 o'clock M.

Those present all agreed in the expression that the Democracy were united upon the question of Peace. That none other than a Peace platform with Peace men standing squarely upon it can command the Democratic strength.

Messrs. Singleton and Voorhees stated that with the democracy of the West especially, this state of feeling is universal and deep seated; that the war has drained their quiet agricultural districts of its labor, and they fully realize the destructive character of the war. They are fully united, and all War Democrats are compelled to take a seat with the Abolitionists. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed at the meeting, and those present manifested a determination to exert every energy to give expression to the voice of the people and to insist upon the nomination of candidates that will be successful in the defeat of the present despotism at Washington.—*N. Y. News.*

BEAUTIFUL AND TRUE.

The following is an extract from a letter to a father who lately lost a gallant son in battle:

Better far be the parent of the lamented and honored dead, than the father of many living sons who live degraded by their vices and whose hearts are scared by the brand of cowardice. In life and death your son has been all that you could desire. Let not the selfishness of grief discard your comforts of glory. Thank God for the grief of such a son, and bless his name that he has fulfilled the ends of his existence so nobly and so well.

FROM FLORIDA.

The railroad trestle work over the St. Mary's river, Florida, has been destroyed by Yankee raiders.

A prisoner who was captured states that the raiding forces consisted of four regiments of negroes, five pieces of artillery, and about 125 white troops. That their intention was not to cross the St. Mary's River, but to cut the road; and that all the Yankee troops had left Jacksonville. Their evident intention is raiding in South Florida.

A frightful accident occurred at Goat's Island, Niagara Falls, near Biddle's staircase, on the 22d July. A carriage, containing the wife of Capt. Webster and the wife of Capt. Hunt, of the Quartermaster's Department, were thrown over the precipice by the horses taking fright. Fortunately, a shelf in the rock, some thirty feet down, broke their fall, and the ladies lodged in the trees. One was seriously and the other slightly injured.

FROM THE FRONT.—We learn from a reliable scout, says the Bristol *Gazette*, just from the vicinity of Knoxville, that all remains quiet in our front. The forces supposed to be reinforcing Knoxville have left for the 'lower country.' He asserts positively that there are now not more than 500 Yankees between Knoxville and this place. Bushwhackers—East Tennessee tories—are abundant.

SIEGE MATTERS.—Since our last report Battery Gregg has fired 126 shots at Fort Sumter and 106 at the stranded steamer Prince Albert. Battery Wagner has fired 7 shots at Sumter and 72 at the Price Albert. The Sullivan's Island batteries replied with 110 shots and Battery Cheves with 7.

There has been no further shelling of the city.—*Chas. Mercury 9th.*

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

From the Washington *Chronicle* of the 6th, we copy the following:

BALTIMORE, August 5.

A person who left Charlestown, Virginia, early yesterday morning, reports that a rebel force, composed of Mosby's and Imboden's cavalry and mounted infantry, estimated at 7,000 strong, were then about to make a feint movement upon Harper's Ferry, whilst Early, with 12,000 infantry, guarding trains of plunder and grain at Bunker Hill, was about starting up the Valley.

Parties were scattered at different points up the Valley, gathering in the grain and cattle, who would join Early in his march.

They had conscripted all the men and even boys of sixteen, but many had escaped, and were hiding in the mountains; and the belief was that as soon as the trains were well advanced, the whole rebel force would return up the Valley.

FIGHTING AT NEW CREEK.

HARRISBURG, August 5.

A dispatch from Sumerset, received at 10 P. M., states that the Federal loss in the fight at New Creek, yesterday, was 29 killed and 50 wounded.

General Kelly (as before telegraphed,) defeated the rebels.

A dispatch from Greenville, at 8 P. M., states that a person from there says that he saw the rebels crossing at Williamsport between 6 and 7 o'clock this morning, and that they consisted of between six and eight thousand of infantry and cavalry.

OCCUPATION OF HAGERSTOWN CONFIRMED.

HARRISBURG, August 4.

The occupation of Hagerstown is confirmed in official dispatches. Three regiments of cavalry and two of infantry are strongly posted in and around the town. The expedition being accompanied by infantry, it is a strong indication that it is the advance of a large body, as no marauding party is accompanied by such troops.

After crossing at Shepardstown, it appears that the enemy passed through Sharpsburg and Funkstown. So sudden was the descent upon Hagerstown, that the operator, who communicated the fact, was compelled to leave in a hand car, closely pursued by a cavalry force. He was in range of their revolvers for a considerable time, and only escaped after hard work at the wheels.

The operator there states that the rebels in Hagerstown had thrown out pickets, but as yet had made no further advance movement.

The Northern papers have nothing new from Grant's army. A correspondent writes from head quarters:

A flag of truce was allowed by the rebels from nine until five o'clock this morning to bury the dead and bring off the wounded.

Very few were found alive. The ground in front of the crater for a distance of about two hundred yards was thickly covered with the dead, the greater proportion being colored. The reason of the great disparity in killed between the white and the colored troops, was the fact that the fire from the rebel guns, on both flanks, was concentrated upon this ground after the white troops had charged across it, and when the colored division crossed the spot they were actually mown down with grape and canister, and when they retreated they fell in dozens, our sharpshooters being unable to disturb the rebel gunners. The work of burying the dead was not completed until half-past ten o'clock, when the truce ceased.

During the truce, Generals Johnston and Mahone appeared on the breastwork, and were pointed out. Also A. P. Hill was indicated, but I fear it was a piece of strategy on the part of the rebels, as one of the prisoners, who took the oath of allegiance after capture, deposed on oath that, to the best of his knowledge, A. P. Hill, with his corps had been sent to reinforce Hood's army.

LIST OF DONATIONS

To the Soldier's Relief Association, Raleigh, from June 28th to July 28th:

June 28th—Mr. James Litchford, 21 pounds of rice.

July 1st—From the county, names of donors unknown—3¾ pounds of rice, 4 bundles sage, 2 bundles thyme and sage mixed, 1 bundle peppermint, 1 bundle hops, 3 bundles lint and old cloth.

July 6th—State contribution through Dr. Warren—100 pounds of sugar.

July 15—Mrs. Laurence Hinton—vegetables and one bucket of cakes, crackers and biscuits.

July 9th—Mrs. Henderson Hodge—2 pounds of butter, 3 dozen eggs, 1 bushel Irish potatoes, 1 doz. onions.

July 18th—State contribution through Dr. Warren—6 sacks of flour.

July 20th—Miss Penny Smith—a half bushel Irish potatoes, 1 peck onions, 4 pounds of butter.

Miss Tempy Ivy—1 jar pickled cucumbers.

July 25th—State contribution through Dr. Warren—100 pounds of sugar.

July 26th—Mrs. Bryant Green—vegetables and 2 pounds of butter.

July 27th—From Franklin county, sent by Mrs. Southall, Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. Lassiter, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Speed, Mrs Tucker, and Mrs. Long—1 trunk of crackers, biscuits and rolls, 3 bags of apples and potatoes, 1 bucket of milk, 1 bucket of butter, 1 jug of milk, 1 jug of vinegar, 1 jar of pickles, 1 basket of eggs and cucumbers, 3 bottles of wine and 1 box of chickens.

This donation from Franklin is a generous testimonial from a sister county, and is highly appreciated.

Geo T Cook,	$15	Mrs J G Williams,	$20
C M Farris,	20	Mrs Arrington,	5
R W Young,	5	Mrs John Hughes,	5
A R Raven,	5	Cash,	5
J R Williams,	10	Mrs A M Gorman,	5
J D Theim,	5	Mrs Coley,	5
P Cowper,	20	Mrs Q Busbee,	4
P Patrick,	20	Mrs Evans,	5
W G Brown,	20	Mrs Brown,	5
J G Williams,	10	Mrs Husted,	100
Cash,	5	Miss M Cameron,	100
C M Conrad,	5	Mrs Fitzgerald,	20
Cash,	6	Mrs Wilder,	20
Mr Lougee,	2		73
O L Burch,	5	Mrs Pendergast	25
Cash,	10	Mrs Henry Jones,	30
Cash,	3 33	Baptist Church,	138
Mr Finch,	3 33	Mrs Dickinson,	50
Cash,	3 33	Mr McKinney, of Stanley,	100
R H Page,	10		
Cash,	5	Mrs Williamson,	5

MILITARY CHANGES.

Maj. Gen. Maury, of Mobile, has been ordered to take command of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana—a place made vacant by Gen. S. D. Lee being assigned to the command of Hood's corps in the army of Tennessee. General Higgins succeeds Gen. Maury in the Mobile District.

RAID FROM PENSACOLA.

It is definitely ascertained that a Yankee raiding party has left Pensacola, Fla., and has advanced up the line of the railroad. At last accounts they were at Gonsalia, twelve miles from the place from which they started. The force is said to be supported by artillery. The number of the enemy is not ascertained.

The Yankee fleet off Mobile consists of the Hartford (flag ship,) 20 guns; Richmond, 18 guns; Brooklyn, 24 guns; Manongahela, 12 guns; Oneida, 10; Matacomb, 10; Genhesse, 8; Sebago, 10; Port Royal, 10; Kennebec, 5; Pindola, 4; Inusca, 4; Pembina, 8; Penguin, 7; Tennessee, 5; Conemagh, 9; Ossipee, 13; Galena, 14; Cowslip, Phillippi, Glassan, Jasmine, Buckthorn—tugs.

The Yankee papers say that the Confederates obtained enough plunder at Martinsburg to furnish their army for a period of eight months.

Official Vote for Governor of North Carolina, 1862.

COUNTIES.	VANCE.	JOHNSTON.	VANCE.	HOLDEN.
Alamance,	970	173	736	220
Alexander,	749	115	311	183
Anson,	826	108	767	25
Alleghany,	227	12	767	25
Ashe,	648	15	00	00
Beaufort,	534	102	00	00
Bertie,	525	105	00	00
Bladen,	332	344	472	28
Brunswick,	316	304	400	10
Burke,	886	239	665	156
Buncombe,	1,323	274	8 7	223
Cabarrus,	537	504	693	58
Caldwell,	838	40	541	84
Camden,	127	13	00	00
Carteret,			00	00
Caswell,	540	270	885	31
Catawba,	605	555	876	41
Chatham,	1,518	127	1202	640
Cumberland,	1015	364	1454	209
Cherokee,			00	00
Chowan,			250	3
Clay,	279	38	00	00
Cleaveland,	523	575	1049	152
Columbus,	297	496	461	116
Craven,	117	113	569	1
Currituck,	31	14	00	00
Davie,	736	132	627	123
Duplin,	100	961	937	65
Davidson,	1,368	162	854	487
Edgecombe,	118	508	958	8
Franklin,	525	378	00	00
Forsythe,	1,371	244	672	560
Gaston,	379	427	448	203
Gates,			275	00
Guilford,	1,977	74	1114	545
Granville,	942	445	1189	185
Greene,	280	134	244	204
Halifax,	451	538	1041	8
Haywood,			378	103
Harnett,	414	209	336	124
Henderson,	1,208	82	00	00
Hertford,	190	51	496	3
Hyde,	287	15	00	00
Iredell,	1,544	161	1065	93
Jackson,	604	117	275	71
Johnston,	1,060	194	499	619
Jones,	63	29	168	2
Lenoir,	267	140	615	75
Lincoln,	605	367	559	104
Macon,			312	78
Madison,	619	165	00	00
Martin,	282	280	525	25
McDowell,	728	104	00	00
Mecklenburg,	425	1,335	1690	112
Mitchell,			00	00
Montgomery,	227	18	553	242
Moore,	1,060	120	654	450
Nash,	317	282	568	105
New Hanover,	287	1,237	982	22
Northampton,	385	299	734	15
Orange,	1,451	362	1252	196
Onslow,	342	293	520	108
Pasquotank,	163	20	356maj	
Perquimans,	85	13	00	00
Person,	559	191	714	78
Pitt,	649	229	784	48
Polk,			146	91
Randolph,	1,857	55	520	863
Rowan,	1,345	407	1301	63
Richmond,	634	97	511	196
Robeson,	931	320	960	119
Rockingham,	569	273	946	149
Rutherford,	1,147	257	778	378
Sampson,	463	704	869	171
Stanly,	943	10	396	178
Stokes,	653	82	448	331
Surry,	658	204	00	00
Transylvania,			00	00
Tyrrell,			00	00
Union,	556	417	00	00
Wake,	2,269	489	1497	1271
Wayne,	706	466	850	184
Warren,	174	464	765	15
Washington,			419	1
Watauga,	423	62	00	00
Wilkes,	1,615	76	432	436
Wilson,	188	466	395	94
Yadkin,	1,172	58	272 maj.	9
Yancey,	714	186	00	00
	52,833	20,174		
	20,174			
Vance's maj.,	32,659			

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY—FOUR MEN KILLED.

We need not direct the reader's attention to the letter from Carthage which we publish in another column. It discloses a state of things of the most grave character, which demands and will no doubt receive the prompt and vigorous attention of the government. The laws must be maintained. Citizens in the discharge of their duty to the country and to society must not be murdered thus with impunity. It is the duty of both the government and the people to exterminate such lawless bands, from whom neither life nor property is safe.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived here from Montgomery county on Tuesday afternoon, that on the previous day in that county, he saw 25 men cross the road, supposed to be making their way from the neighborhood of Troy, where a company of soldiers had arrived in search of them.

Some apprehensions are entertained for the safety of Mr. Scarborough, the mail contractor and carrier from Troy, who has not arrived here, though due on Tuesday, and heretofore remarkable for punctuality.—*Fay. Observer.*

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

It is rumored that the Yankee force in North Mississippi have been reinforced, and are now advancing again.

Vicksburg papers state that Confederate guerillas have again stopped navigation on the river from above.

Funeral Notice.

The funeral services of the late Miss ROSA HOPE, will take place from the Episcopal Church this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The friends of the family, and the public are invited to attend.

Scotch Snuff.

80 BOXES SOUTHERN STARR SNUFF, WARRANTED equal, if not superior, to any brand of snuff in the market, for sale low to close out a consignment.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
August 13th, 1864. 97—3tpd.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, another supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.
August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RESUMED on Monday, the 1st of August, 1864, with a full corps of teachers. The boarding Department will be under the supervision of Col. Eli Sprull. For circular address

Rev. J. R. GRIFFITH,
Ansonville, N. C.
July 18th, 1864 74—tf.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDER OF THE COUNTY Court of Caswell, made at July Term, 1864, of said Court, I will sell, at public Auction, in Yanceyville, for cash, a slave by the name of HENRY, who has been confined in Caswell jail for more than twelve months as a runaway. The said slave says he belongs to Mr. Henry Gibson, of Hyde county, North Carolina. He is sold by virtue of an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided to pay prison fees and other charges.

JESSE C. GRIFFITH,
Sheriff of Caswell.
July 25, 1864. 80—ts.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Northern News.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 12.

Northern dates of the 10th state, that unofficial dispatches claim a great victory for Averill over McClausland and Bradley Johnson, on the 7th, near Moorefield, in Hardy county. Johnson and staff were captured but escaped.

It is also claimed that 500 or 600 prisoners with trains, colors and arms, were captured.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of the 9th says that both Sherman and Thomas have telegraphed to Washington, that Atlanta will certainly fall this week.

A rebel wagon train numbering 35 wagons has been captured in Loudon county.

Nothing from the Army of the Potomac.

Four expeditions have entered Florida, destroying railroads, burning bridges, and committing other depredatious.

Gold 254½.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, August 12.

A special dispatch to the *Whig*, from Petersburg, says that Northern dates to the 10th represent that the rebels were completely routed in the fight at Moorfield, with the loss of six hundred prisoners.

Averill pursued the rebels twenty five miles.

Bradley Johnston and staff, colors, artillery, transportation, and a quantity of small arms were captured, and McCausland barely escaped. Johnston wore no insignia mark. He subsequently escaped.

The campaign has opened briskly in Florida and is prosecuted with great success under Birney.

Nothing from Grant or Sherman. All quiet in front of Petersburg.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Aug. 12.

Baltimore papers of yesterday have been received.

Yankee cavalry have reoccupied Martinsburg.

Sheridan reports his forces moving up tho Shenandoah Valley against the enemy.

At four o'clock Wednesday skirmishing was going on ten miles below Winchester.

Grant has returned to City Point.

It is asserted that Stanton has tendered his reüignation, which was promptly accepted by Lincoln.

Other cabinet changes are reported, but it seems no doubt the resignation of Stanton was in consequence of a quarrel with Blair.

AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY NEXT, WE WILL SELL, 4 BBLS. Refined Sugar; one bag Coffee; a lot of 4 4 Shirtings; a case Claret Wine, No. 1; a lot Ready Made Clothing; a Rockaway in good order; one fine Horse 7 years old, well broke to Harness and rides well, together with many other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.
August 11th, 1864. 95—2tpd.

AUCTION SALES.

MONDAY OF COURT WEEK, THE 15TH INSTANT, WE will sell 1,000 lbs. prime Joles and a good many other articles, sale commencing at 12 o'clock, A. M.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
August 11th, 1864. 95—2t.

For Sale,

100 BALES OF GOOD COTTON IN FAIR ORDER.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
August 12th, 1864. 96—6t.

For Sale,

A LOT OF SECONDHAND WAGON TIRES AND IRON Axles, little used.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
August 12th, 1864. 96—2t.

Crushed Sugar.

A NO. 1 ARTICLE, BY THE BARREL.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
August 12th, 1864. 96—2t.

Paper! Paper!! Paper!!!

300 REAMS OF GOOD WRAPPING PAPER.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
August 12th, 1864. 96—2t.

SEGARS.

A FEW THOUSAND SEGARS, MADE OF FLORIDA TOBACCO, for sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, August 11th, 1864. 95—2t.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CONCERN OF ARENTS, NORFLEET & CO., IS this day dissolved by the sale of Mr. Arents's interest to Mr. D. T. Williams. All parties indebted to, or holding claims against, the concern, will call on either party for settlement, for which purpose, only, the name of the concern will be used.

GEO. ARENTS,
HILL & NORFLEET.

NEW CONCERN.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm and style of WILLIAMS & NORFLEET, for the purpose of conducting a General Auction and Commission Business, and have taken the large and commodious warehouse on the corner of Main and 13th streets.—We shall be constantly supplied with the most choice brands of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cotton Yarns, Domestic and Woolen Goods, direct from manufacturers of established reputation. Also, all classes of goods now to be had. Consignees may rest assured of prompt and especial attention to their interests. Liberal advances will be made on all consignments in hand. Consignments of country produce will also be attended to and prompt returns made.

D. T. WILLIAMS,
N. M. NORFLEET.

NOTICE.—Having, in accordance with the above announcement, retired from the Auction and Commission Business, I return my thanks to my friends and the public for the liberal patronage extended to me in my business connections heretofore in this city, and respectfully ask a continuance of their favors to the new concern of Messrs. Williams & Norfleet.

GEO. ARENTS.
Richmond, Va., August 10th, 1864. 94—10t.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR GRINDing Sorghum yet offered to the public. Carefully constructed, under the immediate supervision of a gentleman for several years resident on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience, with best material, and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills, of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and syrup boilers, from 20 gals. to 120 gallons, for sale.

Address SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B. Mills and Boilers delivered at Egypt, on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville, on North Carolina Railroad.

July 21, 1864. 71—1mpd.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
61—tf.

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED, AT WILMINGTON, A lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given to these counties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.
Raleigh, July 18th, 1864. 74—tf.